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COLUMBIA, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

AT ABLINGTON. BY JAMES R. RANDALL.

IThis poem, which has few equals in beauty and point in the whole wide field of Southern song, was founded on the following extraordinary incident: Immediately after Grant's inauguration there was a grand decoration of the Federal graves at Arlington, the old home of General Lee, near Washington, now a Federal cemetery. Trusting to "Let us Have Peace," some Southern sympathizers at the Federal capitol, ladies principally, thought there would be no objection to placing flowers upon the graves of thirty unknown Confederates who slept amid the Federal host. In this they were doomed to disappoir, tment. A file of marines, with fixed bayonet, repelled every effort of the ladies, and trampjed upon their floral offerings. That night a Lurricane, or whirlwind, swept over Arlington; and, on the following morn, the Confederate graves were covered with the garlands plriced by hands hostile to them upon the resting places of their former foes.

Upon fais touching incident Mr. Randall founded, his poem, which Whittier has pronounced "the finest lyric since the war;" and which Mrs. Margaret J. Preston—herself one of the South's sweetest singers—often read to the household of Gen. Lee.

The broken column, reared in air To him who made our country great, Can almost cast i's shadow where The victims of a grand despair,
In long, long ranks of death await
The last loud trump, the Judgment-sun,
Which come for all, and, soon or late,
Will come for those at Arlington.

In that vast sepulchre repose
The thousands reaped from every fray;
The Men in Blue who once uprose
In battle front to smite their foes—
The Spartan Band who wore the Gray.
The combat o'er, the death-hug done,
In summer blaze or winter snows.
They keep the truce at Arlington. And, almost lost in myriad graves
Of those who gained th' unequal fight.
Are mounds that hide Confederate braves,
Who reck not how the North-wind raves.
In dazzling day or dimmest night.
O'er those who lost and those who won
Death holds no parley which was right—
Jehovah judges Arlington! Millingry Goods,

The dead had rest; the Dove of Peace
Brooded o'er both with equal wings;
To both had come that great surcease,
The last omnipotent release
From all the world's delirious stings.
To bugle deaf and signal-gun,
They slopt, like heroes of old Greece,
Beneath the glebo at Arlington. Feathers, Ornaments. &c., &c. And in the Spring's benignant reign.
The sweet May woke her harp of pines:
Toaching her choir a thrilling strain
of jubilee to land and main.
She danced in emerald down the lines.
Denying largesse bright to none,
She saw no difference in the signs
That told who slept at Arlington.

She gave her grasses and her showers
To all alike who dreamed in dust;
Her song-birds wove their dainty bowers
Amid the jasmine buds and flowers,
And piped with an impartial truet;
Waifs of the air and liberal sun,
Their guileless glees were kind and just
To friend and foe at Arlington. And 'mid the generous Spring there came
Some women of the land, who strove
To make this funeral field of fame
Glad as the May-god's alter-flame,
With rosy wreaths of mutual love.
Unmindful who had lost or won,
They scorned the jargon of a name—
No North, no South, at Arlington.

Between their pious thought and God Stood files of men with brutal steel, The garlands placed on "Rebel-sod" Wars transled in the Vere trampled in the common clod, To die beneath the hireling heel. Facing this triumph of the Hun, To keep the peace, at Arlington ehovah judged-abashing man,is mighty storm-avengers ran ogether in one choral clan. Rebuking wrong, rewarding right.

Rebuking whong, rewarding right.

Plucking the wreaths from those who were the tempes: heaped them dewy-bright.

On Reset, graves at Artington!

And when the morn came, young and fair,

Brimful of blushes ripe and red,

Knee-deep in sky sent roses there.

Nature began her earliest prayer.

Above triumphant Southern dead.
So, in the dark and in the sun,
OUR CAUSE SURVIVES THE TYRANT'S TREAD,
AND SLEEPS, TO WAKE AT ARBINGTON!

The effect of everything that touch the heart is multiplied by the intensity of the heart's own changes. Hence is that it is so sensitive, so true an in-dex of the body's state. Hence, also, it is that it never wearies. Let me remind you of the work done by our hearts in a day, A man's total outward work his whole effect upon the world in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned about 350 foot-tons. That may be taken as a good "hard day's work." During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of 120 foottons. That is to say, if all the pulses of a day and night could be concentrated must be considered and publicly discussed. and wedded into one great throb, that throb would be enough to raise a ton of heart is never weary. Many of us are sonal government" has been beaten on the tired after but feeble labors; few of us ancient field, and that "Caesar with a Sencan hold a poker out at arm's length ator at his heels," is not the fit model for without, after a few minutes, dropping our Republic. King George III, of Engex goods from New York as they come into it. But a healthy heart, and many an land, so peculiar for narrowness and obstiunsound heart, too-though sometimes you can tell in the evening, by its went under the name of "the King's stroke, that it has been thrown off its Friends." Nothing can be allowed here balance by turmoils and worries of life to justify the inquiry: "Have we a King —goes on beating through the night George among us?" or that other question, when we are asleep, and when we wake in the morning we find it at work, fresh as if it had only just begun NEW HARD-WARE STORE. to beat. It does this because upon each stroke of work there follows a period, a brief but real period of rest, because the next stroke which comes is but the natural suspense of that rest, but the natural suspense of that rest, and made to match it; because, in fact, each beat is, in force, in scope, in character, in everything, the simple the Federalist, we learn that the accumulation of the force of the fact, and co-equal. expression of the heart's own energy We would respectfully announce that we have

> Rev. Russell Clarke, a very useful Presbyterien Minister, died at San Diego, Cal., on the 18th ult.

Young Man, You're Wanted. A woman wants you; don't forget her. No matter if you are poor, don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married. Marry while you are young and struggle up together. But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to divide her affections with a cigar, spittoon, or whisky jug; neither does she want you if you don't care for her and the little after-thoughts which are pretty sure to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be—an animal that wears bifurcated garments oa his lower limbs, quarter sections of stove-pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and given to filthy practices generally. She wants you for a companion, for a helpmate; she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetite and passions; in fact, in the image of God, not in likeness of a beast. If you are strong in a good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action as you require her to be, and without which inward puri-Pocker Knives, Guns, Pistols, ty neither of you are fit to be husband vice; if you are gentlemanly, forbear-ing and kind, and not loud talking,

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slightest mandate. As the elect of the people he owes not only the example of willing obedience, but also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office with an absolute abnegation of all self-seeking. Nothing for self, but all for country. And now, as we regard the career of this candidate, we find to our amazement how little it accords with this requirement. Bring it to the touchstone Not only are the Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office is

more prominent than the public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history, and hardly equalled in the corrupt Governments in which this abuse has prevailed; how in the same spirit office has been conferred upon those from the field without a rival, and remarkable for integrity of purpose an unflinching. more prominent than the public interests; how the Presidential office has been used has prevailed: how in the same spirit of fice has been conferred upon those from whom he has received gifts or benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations; how personal devotion to himsel rather than public or party service has been the standard of favor; how the vast apthe standard of favor; how the vast apthe standard of favor; how the Constituthe standard of favor; how the vast ap-pointing power conferred by the Constituion for the general welfare has been employed at his will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish his oppocond term; how all these assumptions have matured in a personal government, semi-military in character and breathing the military spirit, being a species of Caesar-ism or personalism, abhorrent to republican institutions, where subservience to the President is the supreme law; how in maintaining this subservience he has operated by a system of combinations, military, political, and even Senatorial, having their litical, and even Senatorial, having their thim that double culture, which in antiquity, made the same man soldier and statesty, made the same man soldier and statesty. the similitude end here, for his rings, like those of the planet's are held in position by satellites; how this utterly unrepublicanism Caesarism has mastered the Republiwill, stalking into the Senate Chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans who cannot submit; how the President himself, unconscious that a Pres ident has no right to quarrel with anybody, man. insists upon quarreling until he has become the great Presidential quarreler, with more quarrels than all other Presidents together. and all begun and continued by himself, how his personal followers back him up in quarrels; insults those he insults, and then, not departing from his spirit, cry out with

a bad example through whom republican institutions suffer and the people learn to do wrong.
Would that these things could be forgotten, but since the officious friends of the When understood no one will vindicate them. It is easy to see that Caesarism iron 120 feet into the air. And yet the even in Europe is at a discount; that "pernacy, had retainers in Parliament who "Have we a party in the Senate of the King's friends?"

terly indefensible in character, derogatory

to the country, and of evil influence, ma-

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT UNREPUBLICAN. Personal government is autocratic. the one-man power elevated above all with the republican government, whose tion of these powers "in the same hands' may justly be pronounced the very defini-tion of tyranny." And so any attempt by either to exercise powers of another is a tyranical invasion always reprehensible in proportion to its extent. John Adams tells us most instructive words that "it is by bal ancing each of these powers against the toward tyranny can alone be checked and restrained, and any degree of freedom pre-served in the Constitution" (John Adams

served in the Constitution" Works, vol. iv., p 186. Then again the same authority says the perfection of this great idea is "by giving each division a power to defend itself by a negative. (Ibed., p. 296.) In other words, each is armed against the invasion of the others. Accordingly, the Constitution of Virginia, in 1776, conspicuous as a historical precedent, declared expressly: "The legislative, executive and judiciary de-partments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other; nor shall any person execute the pewers of more than one of them at the same time.

The Constitution of Massachusetts, da ting from 1780, embodied the same princi-"The Legislative department shall never exer-ercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the le-gislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative or executive powers, or either of them, to the end that

A government of laws and not of men is and wife; if you love virtue and abbor the object of republican government; nay, vice; if you are gentlemanly, forbearmore, it is the distinctive essence without ing and kind, and not loud talking, which it becomes a tyranny. Therefore execting, and brutal—young man, that personal government in all its forms, and especially when it seeks to sway the action

SUMNER ON GRANT.

Terrible Arra nment of the Grant Addinistration.—Personal Gorernmeet.—Nepotism.—
Elc., Elc.

We subjoin the following extracts from Summer's great speech in the United States Senate, May 31st:

PRESUBENTIAL PREFENSIONS.

"On what ment doth this our Caesar feed' that he should assume so much? No honor for victory in war can justify disolence to the Constitution and to the law, nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege or license in the Presidential office. A Presidential office coast, all of which is learned by consistent was a posse from one diplomatic post to another, as some so mandate as the elect of the people he were decided to anything without trawing forth a torrent of obloquy."

The case of our President is exceptional. Notoriously he has taken gifts while in the public service—some, at the finite of the tastesman is the case of one President and the tent on the other—than a man may be described to the following extracts from Summer's great speech in the United States Scientific while in the public service—some, at the finite of the tastesman is the case of one President and office the test application. Notoriously he has taken gifts while in the public care in the public care while in the public care while in the p coasting the land and watching the crest-ed waves. But can less be expected of

that other pilot who is to steer the ship that contains us all. contains us all.

The failure of this modern soldier as statesman is exhibited by Mr. Buckle in his remarkable work on the "History of Civilization." Writing as a philosopher devoted to liberal ideas, he does not disguise the fact, that in antiquity "the most one." the fact that in antiquity "the most emi-nent soldiers were likewise the most emi-nent politicians;" but he plainly shows the reason when he adds that "in the midst of disregarded, but the Presidential office is treated as little more than a plaything and a perquisite—when not the former, then the latter. Here the details are ample showing how from the beginning this exalted trust has dropped to be a perfect indulgence, where palace cars, fast horses, seaside loiterings, figure more tlan duties; how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than the public interests;

warning.

It would be hard to find anything in the ative endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him an illustrious our chieftain to make him an illustrious exception; at least nothing of this kind is recorded. Was nature more generous with him than with Marlborough and Wellington, Gustavus Adolphus or Frederick called the Great? Or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they failed except in war. It is not known that our chieftain had an experience as a civilian until he became President, nor does any partizan attribute to no note of public affairs, never voting but once in his life, and then for James Bu-chanan. After leaving West Point he became a Captain in the army, but soon afterwards he abandoned the service to reappear at a later day as a successful General. There is no reason to believe that he employed this intermediate period in any alculated to improve him as a states-One of his unhesitating supporters, my col eague, (Mr. Wilson,) in a speech intended to commend him for re-election

Says:

"Before the war we knew nothing of Grant. He was earning a ew hundred dollars a year in tanning tides in Galens."

By the war he passed to be President; Shakspeare, "We will have rings, and things and fine array," and finally, how the chosen head of the Republic is known all questions domestic and foreign whechiefly for his Presidential pretensions, utther of peace or war, to declare constitu-tional law and international law, and to king personal objects a primary pursuit, so that instead of a benificent influence he is a had example through when the control of the contro isters, and an uncounted army of office-

> To these things must be added that when this soldier first began as a civilian he was already forty six years old. At this mature age, close upon half a century, when habits are irrevocably fixed, when the mind has hardened against what is new, when the character has taken its permanent form and the whole man is rooted in his own originality, our soldier entered abruptly upon the untried life of a civilian in its most exalted sphere. Do not be surprised that like other soldiers, he failed; the wonder would be that had he succeeded. Harvey was accustomed to say that nobody over forty accepted his discovery of the circulation of blood but he is not the only person who has recognized this period of ife as the dividing point between after French saying, that at forty a man has given his measure. At least his vocation is settled—how completely this is seen if we suppose the statesman, after traversing the dividing point abruptly changed to the soldier. And yet an age nearly seven years later our soldier was precipitately abanged to the statesman.
>
> Washington it must be borne in mind that, according to Washington Irving, his biographer, "Some degree of economy was necessary, for his financial affairs had suffered during the War, and the products of his estate had fallen off." But he was not tempted. Thus he wrote:

hanged to the statesman. This sudden metamorphosis orgotten when we seek to comprehend the easy to see how some very moderate experience in civil life, involving of course the lesson of subordination to Republican principles, would have prevented indefen-

Between these two typical instances
I hesitate which to place foremost, but since the nepotism of the President is a ruling passion revealing the primary instincts of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness the refusal when President, as is recorded tained by him in utter unconsciousness offensive character; since, instead of blushing for it as an unhappy mistake, he continues to uphold it; since it was openly defended by Sena-tors on this floor, and since no true patriot anxious for Republican institutions can doubt that it ought to be driven with hissing and scorn from all possibility of repetition, I begin with this undoubted abuse.

There has been no call of Congress for a return of the relations holding office, stipend, or money-making op-portunity under the President. The country is left to the press for informa-tion on this important subject. If there is any exaggeration the President is at fault, since knowing the dis-creditable allegations he has not hastened to furnish the precise facts, or at least his partisans have failed in not calling for the official information. In the mood which they have shown in this Chamber it is evident that any resolution calling for it, moved by a secreting and truita—young man, that woman varies you that modes, the secretion which at the woman varies you that modes, the secretion which at the secretion which at the secretion which a third proposition, and which it is a beginning of the wings children of making and which it is a beginning of the secretion which at the secretion which a Senator not known to be for his reelection, would meet with opposition, and an effort to vindicate Republican institutions would be denounced as an

From one typical abuse I pass to another. From a dropsical nepotism swollen to elephantiasis, which nobody can defend, I pass to gift-taking, which with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men even in our country have taken gifts, but it is not known that any President before has repaid the patron with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible; for a President to select Cabinet counselors and other officers among those from whom he has taken gifts is an anomaly in Republican annals. Observe, sir, that I speak of it gently, unwilling to exhibit the indignation which such a Presidential pretension is calculated to arouse. The country will judge it, and blot it out as an example. men even in our country have taken

and blot it out as an example.

There have been throughout history corrupt characters in official station, but, whether in ancient or modern times, the testimony is constant against the taking of gifts, and nowhere with more force than in our Scriptures; where it is said: "Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise."
(Deuteronomy xvi., 19.) Here is the inhibition and also the reason, which slight observation shows to be true. Does not a gift blind the eyes of the wise? The influence of gifts is represented by Plutarch, in the life of a

Spartan King: "For he thought those ways of entrapping men by gifts and presents, which other Kings use, dishonest and inartificial; and it seemed to him to be the most noble method and most suitable for a King to win the affections of those that case near him by personal intercourse and agreeable conversation, since between a friend and a mercenary is, that we gain the one by our character and conversation, and the other by our money."—Pharacter's Lives; Clough's Edition; vol. iv, p 479.

What is done under the influence of

What is done under the influence of gift is mercenary; but whether from ruler to subject or from subject to ruler, the gift is equally pernicious. An an-cient patriot feared "the Greeks bear-ing gifts," and these words have be-come a proverb, but there are Greeks bearing gifts elsewhere than at Troy. A public man can traffic with such the prayer should be said, not into temptation." The best examples testify. Thus, in the autobiography of Lord Brougham,

posthumously published, it appears that at a great meeting in £500 were subscribed as a gift to him for his public service, to be put in such form as he might think best. He hesitated. "It required," he records, "much consideration, as such gifts were liable to abuse." Not content with his own judgment, he assembled his friends to discuss it, "Lord Holland, Lord Erskine, Romilly and Baring," and he wrote Earl Grey, afterward Prime Minister, who replied: "Both Granville and I accepted a piece of plate from the Catholics in Glasgow, of no great value, indeed, after we were turned out. If you still feel scruples, I can only add that it is impossible to err on the side of delicacy with respect to matters of this nature." It ended in his accepting a small gold inkstand.

In our country Washington keeps his lofty heights, setting himself against gift-taking as against nepotism. In 1785, while in private life, two years after he ceased to be Commander-in-

Chief of our armies and four years be-fore he became President, he could not

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Assembly, without a dissenting voice, complimented you with fifty shaces in the Potomic Company and one hundred shares in the James River Company" - [Washington's Writings, vol. iv. p. 3] Letter of Benjamin Harr.son, January 6, 1785 Fully to appreciate the reply of which it is difficult to learn new things.— Fully to appreciate the reply of Something like this is embodied in the Washington it must be borne in mind

"How would this matter be viewed by the eve

"How would this matter be viewed by the eve of the world, and what would be its opin on when it comes to be related that George Washington eccepted \$20,00? Under whatever pretenee, and however customarily these gifts are made in other countries, if I accepted this should I not hence-forward be considered as a dependent? I never entertaine the idea of accepting it."—[Ibid, p. 85] Letter to Benjamin Harrison, J. mary \$2, 1785. How admirably he touches the point when he asks, " If I accepted this,

by an ingenuous writer: by an ingenuous writer:

"He was exceedingly coreful about committing himself, would receive no favors of any kind, and scruculously paid for everything. A large house was set apart for him on Ninth's reet, on the grounds now covered by the Pennsylvania University, which he refused to accept."—Colonel Forney's Anecdotes.

By such instances brought to light recently, and shining in contrast with our times, we learn to admire anew the virtue of Washington.

It would be easy to show how, in all

It would be easy to show how, in all ages, the refusal of gifts has been recognized as the sign of virtue, if not the requirement of duty. The of St. Louis of France is beautiful and suggestive. Leaving on a crusade he charged the Queen Regent, who remained behind, "not to except presents for herself or children." Such was one of the injunctions by which this monarch. when far away on a pious expedition, impressed himself upon his country.

My own strong convictions on this Presidential pretention were aroused in a conversation which it was my privilege to enjoy with John Quincey Adams as he sat in his sick chamber at his son's

Again do I repeat the words of our Scriptures: "A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise." Again, the words of Washington: "If I accepted this, should I not henceforward be considered as a dependent?"

Nor does the case of the first Secreta-

ry of State differ in character from the other three. The President, feeling under personal obligation to Mr. Washa complimentary nomination, with the understanding that after confirmation he should forthwith resign. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Mr. Fessenden, as we passed out of the Senate Chamber immediately after the confirmation: "Who," said he, "ever heard before of a men powing and Sea. In othing, that indignity to the African race is nothing, that quarrels with political associates is nothing, and that all his Presidential pretensions in their motley aggregation, being a new Cæsarism or personal government, are nothing. But if these are all nothing, then is the Pepublican party wide, at which he has been working nor is there any safeguard for republican institutions. heard before of a man nominated Secretary of State merely as a compliment? But this is only another case of the public service subordinated to personal

Not only in the Cabinet, but in other offices, there is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons, Why was he so blind to Thomas Murphy? The Cus-tom-house of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent, whose want of recognition in the Republican party was outbalanced by Presidential favor, and whose gifts have become notorious. And when the demand for his removal was irresistable, the President accepted his resignation with an effusion of sentiment natural toward a patron, but without justification in the character of the retiring officer,

Shakspeare, who saw intuitively the springs of human conduct touches more than once on the operation of the gift. "I, il do thee service for so good a gift," said Gloster to Warwick. Then' again how truly spoke the lord, who said of Timon,

But breed, the giver a return exceeding
All use of quittauce," and such were the returns President.

Thus much for gift-taking, recipocated only at his peril. At their appearance by office. The instance original and without precedent in our history. THE PRESIDENCY A PERQUISITE.

I have now completed the survey of the two typical instances-nepotism and gifttaking officially compensated-in which we are compelled to see the President. In these things he shows himself. Here is no portrait drawn by crictic or enemy, it is the original who stands forth, saying, "Behold he generosity I practice to my relations at gifts I take, and then my way of rewarding the patrons always at the expense of the public service." In this open exhibition we see how the Presidency, instead of a trust has become a perquisite. Bad as are these two capital instances, and important as if their condemnation, so that they may not become a precedent, I dwell on them now as illustrating the Administration. A President that can do such things and not recognize at once the error he has committed, shows that supereminence of egotism Law, and municipal law, to say nothing of Republican Government in its primary principles, are all subordinated to the Presidential will, and this is personal government. Add an insensibility to the honest convictions of others, and you have a characteristic incident of this pretension. UNREPUBLICAN SUBORDINATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF. From the Executive Mansion pass now

to the War Department, and there we witness the Presidential pretensions by which law, usage and correct principle are lost in the will of one man. The supremacy of the civil power over the military is typified in the Secretary of War, a civilian, from whom army officers receive or-ders. But this beautiful rule, with its lesson of subordination to the military. was suddenly set aside by our President, and the Secretary War degraded to be a clerk. The 5th of March witnessed a most important order from the President, reconstituing the military depatments covering the Southern States, and placing them under officers of choice, which purported to be signed by the Adjutant General, by command of the General of the Army, but actually ignoring the Secretary of War. Three days later witnessed another order progessing to proceed from the President. whereby in express terms the War De-partment was subordinated to the General-n-chief, being William T. Shedman, who at the time was promoted to that command. Here are the words: "The chiefs of staff, corps, departments and bureaus will report to and act under the immediate orders of the General commanding the army." act of revolution, exalting the military power above civil. showed instant fiuits

in an order of the General, who, upon as-suming command, proceeded to place the several bureau officers of the War Department upon his military staff, so that for the time there was a military dictatorship with the President at its head, not merely in spirit, but in actual form. By-and by John W. Rawlings, a civilian by education and a respecter of the Constitution, became Secretary of War, and, though bound to secretary of war, and, though bound to the President by personal ties, he said "check to the King." By General Order, issued from the War department March 26, 1869, and signed by the Secretary of War, the offensive order was recinded, and it was enjoined that "all official business which by law or regulation requires the action of the President or Secretary of War will be submitted by the chief of War will be submitted by the chiefs of staffs, corps, departments and bureaus, to the Secretary of War" Public report said part of the Secretary. PRESIDENTIAL PRETENSION AT THE INDIAN

BUREAUstumps, which are merely the anatomical beginning of the wings exhibited in higher families, their successors. At the same time occurred the effort to absorb the Indian Bureau into the War

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violence except in the capacity as a posse beautiful and easily produced exhibi-comitamus duly summoned by the United tion of crystal formation may be seen

civil life, without aptitude for civil duties, and without knowledge of republican institutions, all of which is perfectly apparent, unless we are ready to assume that the matsure is the best size to use for making punches. unless we are ready to assume that the matters and things set forth to-day are of no chisels. To make a good sized flatting account—and then declare in further sup-port of the candidate, boldly, that nepotism in a President is nothing, that gift-taking with repayment in official patronage is nothing, that violation of the Constitution and of law international and municipal is burne for important support, gave him nothing, that indignity to the African race | ball pattern.

> "Sorry He Did Not Learn a Trade." A young man, well dressed and of prepossessing appearance, called at our office recently and inquired in great earnestness if we had employment of

publican institutions.

any kind to give him for but a few days, if no longer, as he was a stranger in the city out of money, and unable to pay for a few days' board and lodging. He further stated that he was a bookkeeper, but after a diligent search, he found no one who wanted any help in that line, nor could he obtain employment at anything that he felt competent to perform in a satisfactory manner. The positions of clerk and book-keeper, he remarked, were all filled, and applicants for them far in excess of the demand.

"I am sorry," said he, "that I did not learn a trade." The appeals of the young man excited our sympathy, but, requiring no farther assistance in the office, we were

compelled to reply to his eager ques-tioning that we could not employ him. The door closed after him, and he again went out to continue what, in all expense, as follows: Soft soap is to be probability, proved to be a fruitless dissolved in hot water, and a solution lingered behind and, as we sat musing on them, recalled to mind the oft repeated expressions of the mechanic, in which he reproves himself for want of foresight in selecting an occupation. Here I am doomed, he says, to toil in a shop, at work which is hard, affording but poor pay. Like a dog, I must come at the call of a whistle, or like a servant, obey the summons of a bell; had I studied book-keeping or entered a store as a clerk, I might have been leading a much easier and more pleasurable life In the cases cited, we find each one dissatisfied with his selection, and wishing to exchange places. And the difficulty at once presents itself, as to how we shall decide for them and the classes they represent, so that the seeming mistakes in selection may be remedied

We acknowledge we are unequal to the Food, clothing, tools, machinery houses, ships, and an almost endless variety of other things, are continually in demand, which require the labor of farmers and mechanics; while that class which makes exchanges (merchants) is of necessity comparatively few in number, and, therefore, needs The but a small force of assistants. necessities of the millions of earth require by far the largest number of persons to be employed in agriculture and manufactures. Whenever then, through pride or any other motive, parents disregard the law and encourage their sons in seeking after situations, as clerks, book-keepers, etc., rather than to engage in those pursuits for which there is always a natural demand, there will be a corresponding ers and men-of-war. amount of suffering as a penalty Hence we find the so called respectable occupations are glutted, while the mechanical branches are suffering through the lack of skilled laborers. An advertisement for a clerk will quickly bring

to the office door a small army of applicants of all sizes and ages, while the want column may plead several days for a good mechanic, and fail to meet with a response.
"Sorry he did not learn a trade. Let apprentices and journeymen, who may be bewailing their lot, at once resolve to thus repine no longer, but by hard study and close application mas-ter their trades, and having done so, demand a fair compensation. Then by adding to skill, honesty, punctuality and economy in expenditures, there need be no fear that they shall be compelled at any time to beg for sufficient

Those most competent to give an opinion, supported by the disclosures of the rocks, which are records in the

great volume of Nature more enduring

han public libraries, are satisfied that

the first birds on earth were waders,

bipeds found on the red sandstone in

the Connecticut valley. The stride from one step to another shows they

were tall, and known to geological

science as ornithichnites. There may

have been others on a smaller scale of

construction. But they were extinct,

probably, or disappearing with the advent of birds with wings. The

ostrich, etc., are tolerable representa-tives of the non-flying birds of old red

sandstone ages, both in their stilted legs, toes, resembling ornithichnite tracks and their undeveloped pectoral

employment to pay for a day's board and lodging. Antiquity of Birds.

borers, looking around in surprise upon the family. "Better than a dozen, sir." "I only make out eleven," said the gentleman. "Faith, an' isn't that bet-ter than a dozen, when one has to feed 'em?" exclaimed the laborer.

and not organized for flying. They were very large, too, and their legs long, fitting them for searching for food on the margins of muddy lakes The Norwich Advertiser says: "A young lady, very pretty, walked around the newr oad (7 miles) in one hour and forty-five minutes. We remember escorting one around the road once by moonlight. Time—four hours and forty minutes. But then she said she wasn't in a hurry. The old folks had gone to camp-meeting.

Journal, in writing an obltuary of a "highly respected citizen," says: "He has gone to that undiscovered burn."
That being the place, we believe, from whence it is said that no traveler has ever returned, not even a Herald cor-respondent, though it would be sland-dering their enterprise te suppose they had not all gone there.

Interesting Discovery.

WATER-PROOF LEATHER.-A patent is now being worked by which leather for the sides of boots and shoes is rendered impervious to wet and damp by exhausting the air from the pores of the leather, and filling them up with a substance which unites with and adheres to the fiber, thereby strengthening without imparing the elasticity of the material. When asphalte pavement becomes general, it will be possible to shoe horses with a material as hard as asphalte itself, and which will prevent them slipping.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The lungs after a full inspiration, contain 220 cubic inches of air, thus making their inner surface equal to 440 square feet, nearly thirty times greater than the surface of the body; and these

organs on an average, make from 28, 000 to 30,000- respirations in twents

Sledge hammers made from cast steel are superior to those made with iron and faced with steel. They cost

about twice as much as the latter, but will perform fully four times the amount of work without requiring to be dressed.

four hours.

MARVEL OF THE MICROSCOPE.-A under the microscope as follows: Upon a slip of glass, place a drop of liquid chloride of gold or nitrate of silver, with a particle of zine in the gold and copper in the silver. A growth of ex-quisite gold or silver ferns will vegetate

subject of this large composition is "Christ Leaving the Temple," and it contains about four hundred figures. This picture is to be shown for a few days in the painter's studio in Paris, and to

GERMS OF DISEASE NOT DESTRUCTI-BLE BY HEAT .- As the result of experiments on the destruction of low forms of life by heat, Dr. Crace Calvert demonstrates that the germs of disease will withstand a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit. Exposure to such a heat as this injures the fibres of all kinds of cloth so seriously that they are unfit for further use. It is therefore evident that the mere agency of heat cannot be depended upon for the destruction of the germs of corpuseles attached to the clothing of persons who have suffered from any contagious disease.

Metallic soap in linseed-oil is highly recommended for coating canvass for wagon covers, tents, etc., as being not only impermeable to moisture, but remaining pliable for a long time withot breaking. It can be made with little But his words of copperas (sulphate of iron), added potash of the scap, and oxide of iron is dried and mixed with linsced-oil. The addition of dissolved India-rubber to the oil greatly improves the plant.

HUMOROUS.

Best second: Second thoughts. A new name for nursery: Lapland. "Belles" call a great many people to

Piece-makers: Steam, gunpowder an glycerine. How to overcome your sorrow: Strike one of your own sighs. A Hafvard student defines flirtation

to be "attention without intention." The first English learned by China men in this country is "Got tamn," and the first German, "zwei lager." A would-be suicide in Maine is going to sue the apothecary, who sold him ar-row-root instead of arsenic, for obtain-

ing false money under preteuces. The dandy element seems to prevade all nature. Even among flowers, which are emblems of modesty, we have

An Irishman, just landed, was asked what party he belonged to. "Party is it?" said he, "I suppose you've got a Government? Thin I'm agin it. In Irish schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels affoat, except mail-steam

A Michigan matron is the last woman who set a tub of boiling water on the floor. The baby was a beautiful one, and the mother is inconsolable since its tragic death.

While standing in one of the rotundas of one of the hotels between showers. the other day, a reporter of one of the local papers was introduced to twenty-three colonels, four generals, two majors and one civilian. A French author has translated a passage from one of Cooper's novels as follows: "He descended from his horse

front of the chateau, and tied him to a large grasshopper." The original reads, "a large locust" (tree). A correspondent of a Baltimore pa per wants to know why marriage and death notices should be paid for. For the best of reasons: one is an advertisement of co-partnership, and the oth-

er is a notice of dissolution. Business "How many children have you? inquired a gentleman of one of his la-

The city editor of the Jacksonville